



Brønnøysundregistrene

ÅRSREGNSKAP FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2024 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Journalnummer: 2025 616321

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 821 247 152
Organisasjonsform: Norskreg. utenlandsk foretak
Foretaksnavn: EURONET 360 FINANCE LIMITED
NORWEGIAN BRANCH NUF
Forretningsadresse: 7th floor North Block
55 Baker Street
LONDON W1U 7EU

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern: Nei

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet: Ja
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av
årsregnskapet til selskapet: Regnskapslovens alminnelige regler

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet: Ian Walter Dickinson
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 18.06.2025

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2024: Årsregnskap er elektronisk innlevert.
År 2023: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2024.

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 04.08.2025

Organisasjonsnr: 821 247 152
EURONET 360 FINANCE LIMITED
NORWEGIAN BRANCH NUF

RESULTATREGNSKAP

Beløp i: EUR	Note	2024	2023
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Turnover		279 762 000	279 762 000
Sum inntekter		279 762 000	279 762 000
Kostnader			
Cost of sales		176 561 000	176 561 000
Administrative expenses		45 879 000	45 879 000
Sum kostnader		222 440 000	222 440 000
Driftsresultat		57 322 000	57 322 000
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Other income		257 000	257 000
Revaluation of investments		773 000	773 000
Sum finansinntekter		1 030 000	1 030 000
Interest payable and similar expenses		15 391 000	15 391 000
Sum finanskostnader		15 391 000	15 391 000
Netto finans		-14 361 000	-14 361 000
Resultat før skattekostnad		42 961 000	42 961 000
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		28 630 000	28 630 000
Tax on revaluation of expenses		182 000	182 000
Årsresultat		14 149 000	14 149 000
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Overføring til annen EK		14 149 000	14 149 000
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		14 149 000	14 149 000

Organisasjonsnr: 821 247 152
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BALANSE

Beløp i: EUR	Note	2024	2023
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Intangible assets		294 000	294 000
Utsatt skattefordel		2 775 000	2 775 000
Sum immaterielle eiendeler		3 069 000	3 069 000
Varige driftsmidler			
Tangible assets		91 609 000	91 609 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		91 609 000	91 609 000
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investments		4 364 000	4 364 000
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		4 364 000	4 364 000
Sum anleggsmidler		99 042 000	99 042 000
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Cash in ATMs		222 898 000	222 898 000
Sum varer		222 898 000	222 898 000
Fordringer			
Debtors		139 579 000	139 579 000
Sum fordringer		139 579 000	139 579 000
Investeringer			
Sum investeringer		0	0
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Cash at bank and in hand		64 579 000	64 579 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		64 579 000	64 579 000
Sum omløpsmidler		427 056 000	427 056 000
SUM EIENDELER		526 098 000	526 098 000
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Called up share capital		2 192 000	2 192 000
Overkurs		6 028 000	6 028 000

Sum innskutt egenkapital	8 220 000	8 220 000
Opptjent egenkapital		
Capital reserve	12 406 000	12 406 000
Fair value reserve	-978 000	-978 000
Retained earnings	113 045 000	113 045 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital	124 473 000	124 473 000
Sum egenkapital	132 693 000	132 693 000
Gjeld		
Langsiktig gjeld		
Utsatt skatt	1 080 000	1 080 000
Lease liabilities	7 705 000	7 705 000
Other provisions	7 447 000	7 447 000
Sum avsetninger for forpliktelser	16 232 000	16 232 000
Annen langsiktig gjeld		
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld	0	0
Sum langsiktig gjeld	16 232 000	16 232 000
Kortsiktig gjeld		
Leverandørgjeld	370 981 000	370 981 000
Lease liabilities	6 192 000	6 192 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld	377 173 000	377 173 000
Sum gjeld	393 405 000	393 405 000
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD	526 098 000	526 098 000

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NOTEOPPLYSNINGER - SELSKAP

- alle poster oppgitt i hele tall

Note

Regnskapsprinsipper

Årsregnskapet er satt opp i samsvar med regnskapsloven og god regnskapsskikk for små foretak. Salgsinntekter Inntektsføring ved salg av varer skjer på leveringstidspunktet. Tjenester inntektsføres etter hvert som de leveres. Klassifisering og vurdering av balanseposter Anleggsmidler er eiendeler bestemt til varig eie eller bruk. Eiendeler som er knyttet til varekretsløpet er klassifisert som omløpsmidler. Fordringer klassifiseres som omløpsmidler hvis de forfaller til betaling innen ett år etter transaksjonsdagen. Tilsvarende klassifiseres gjeld som kortsiktig hvis gjelden forfaller til betaling innen ett år. Omløpsmidler vurderes til laveste av anskaffelseskost og virkelig verdi. Kortsiktig gjeld balanseføres til nominelt beløp på etableringstidspunktet. Anleggsmidler vurderes til anskaffelseskost. Varige anleggsmidler avskrives etter en fornuftig avskrivningsplan. Anleggsmidlene nedskrives til virkelig verdi ved verdifall som ikke forventes å være forbigående. Langsiktig gjeld med unntak av andre avsetninger balanseføres til nominelt beløp på etableringstidspunktet. Fordringer Kundefordringer og andre fordringer er oppført i balansen til pålydende etter fradrag for avsetning til forventet tap. Avsetning til tap gjøres på grunnlag av individuelle vurderinger av de enkelte fordringene. Varige driftsmidler Varige driftsmidler balanseføres og avskrives over driftsmidlenes levetid dersom de har antatt levetid over 3 år og har en kostpris som overstiger kr 30 000. Direkte vedlikehold av driftsmidler kostnadsføres løpende under driftskostnader, mens påkostninger eller forbedringer tillegges driftsmidlets kostpris og avskrives i takt med driftsmidlet. Forøvrig er følgende regnskapsprinsipper anvendt: Fordringer og gjeld i utenlandsk valuta er verdsatt til kursen ved regnskapsårets slutt. Kursgevinster og kursstap i utenlandsk valuta føres som finansinntekt og finanskostnad. Selskapet har ikke endret regnskapsprinsipp fra 2023 til 2024.

Note

2

Antall årsverk i regnskapsåret

3.40

Note

1

Spesifisering av resultatregnskapet

Lønnskostnader

<u>Lønn</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>
	3376200000.00	4719931000.00
<u>Folketrygdavgift</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>

	774026000.00	911355000.00
<u>Pensjonskostnader</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>
	186075000.00	323455000.00
<u>Andre ytelser</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>
	0.00	1635000.00
<u>Sum lønnskostnader</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>
	4336301000.00	5956376000.00

Mer om årsverk og lønn

Foretaket er pliktig til å ha tjenestepensjonsordning etter lov om obligatorisk tjenestepensjon, og har etablert en slik ordning som tilfredsstillende kravene.

Note

Ekstraordinære inntekter og kostnader

<u>Sum</u>		<u>Beløp</u>
<u>Balanseført verdi 31.12.</u>	<u>Varige driftsmidler</u>	<u>Immaterielle eiend.</u>

Konsernregnskap

Morselskapet sitt navn

Forretningskontor for morselskapet

Begrunnelse for at datterselskap er utelatt fra konsolideringen

<u>Samlet beløp - tilknyttet selskap</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>
<u>Samlet beløp - foretak i samme konsern</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>
<u>Samlet beløp - foretak i samme konsern</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>
<u>Samlet beløp - felles kontrollert virksomhet</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>
<u>Pantstillelse</u>		<u>Beløp</u>

Note

<u>Beholdning av egne aksjer</u>	<u>Antall</u>	<u>Pålydende</u>	<u>Andel av aksjek.</u>
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Erverv

Endringer i beholdning av aksjer i løpet av regnskapsåret

Avhendelse

Endringer i beholdning av aksjer i løpet av regnskapsåret

Samvirkeforetak

Vedtektsbestemmelser/årsmøtevedtak/forslag til vedtak om medlemskapskonti

Mer om aksjer

Euronet 360 Finance Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 06928422

31 December 2023

Company Information

Directors	I W Dickinson R Weller N Fountas M Szafirski D Marland
Company Secretary	D Marland
Registered number	06928422
Registered Office	7th Floor North Block, 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU
Independent auditor	KPMG LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 20 Station Road Cambridge CB1 2JD

Contents

Strategic report	4
Directors' report	8
Independent auditor's report to the members of Euronet 360 Finance Limited	11
Income Statement and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income	15
Balance Sheet	16
Statement of Changes in Equity	17
Notes	18

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Review of business

During the year, Euronet 360 Finance Limited operations continued to be mainly focused on two core products and services:

- Deploying and operating independent ATM networks in a number of countries across Europe and Africa;
and
- Utilising the business' association with International Card Organisations including Visa, MasterCard, Union Pay International, American Express, JCB and Diners Club International to acquire card transactions for ATM operators and retailers.

Turnover during the year for Euronet 360 Finance Limited increased from €257m in 2022 to €280m in 2023. The company recorded a pre-tax profit of €42m in 2023 compared to a pre-tax profit of €45m in 2022.

The increase in turnover is due to several factors, including our growth into new and existing markets, full reversion of Covid-19 restrictions and an increase in tourism across the countries in which we operate. This has largely been offset by the increase in costs due to high levels of inflation across the countries in which we operate and an increase in the costs of borrowing which has seen our interest charge increase to €15m (2022: €7m). The net asset position of the Company continues to be strong with this metric increasing to €133m (2022: €116m).

The immediate strategy for 2024, is to continue to examine where costs can be saved without damage to the business, whilst exploring any opportunities to add profitable new sites which may arise. The company has continued to assess its sites more accurately (by using both internal and external market data) and decide on a more specific approach for where to position ATM sites. The strategy for 2025 will continue to be the assessment of existing sites, as well as searching for new opportunities. This approach was rewarded with continued profits for the year in 2023 and therefore this approach will continue to be followed in 2024 and 2025.

The company also plans to continue to develop the Merchant Services business in the UK while identifying and taking advantage of any new opportunities that may present themselves.

Strategic report (Continued)

s172 Statement

In relation to s172 Companies Act 2006, the Directors of the business are required to promote the success of the company for its shareholders and as such, have regard to how they foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others and the effect of doing that, including on the company's principal decisions. The future strategy of the business is described in the Review of Business section.

Having regard to the likely consequences of any decision in the long term

Euronet 360 Finance Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of EFT Services Holding BV which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Euronet Worldwide, Inc, the ultimate parent company trading on Nasdaq. The Directors are able to utilise the knowledge base of the Group to enable the company to make decisions and choices that benefit the company beyond those on a standalone business. The Board has significant experience with other entities within the Group and indeed some hold directorships in some of those Group entities, allowing them to apply that experience to the company's operations.

The Directors receive and have access to regular up to date reports on product performance which allows them to make appropriate and timely decisions on product direction. Access to Group data also allows the Directors to monitor international market performance, trends and conditions giving them a better perspective to make informed business decisions. Many of the Directors are involved in the operations of the business on a day-to-day basis and so have daily contact with each other but more formal Board Meetings are held to bring the Board together to ensure oversight of, and make appropriate decisions on, the direction of the business.

Having regard to the interests of the company's employees

Euronet 360 Finance Limited ensures its employees are well informed of the business decisions being taken and the management structure allows employees to communicate their view, ideas and feedback in an open and non-judgemental manner. Employee and manager reviews are carried out regularly as a forum to discuss performance, aspirations and knowledge gaps. There are regular and formal training initiatives aimed at keeping employees up to date and career development for all employees is a significant part of employee reviews. Euronet 360 Finance Limited and all its related Group entities share a policy of a diverse and non-discriminatory workplace.

Having regard to the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others

In being able to utilise the knowledge base of the Group, the directors have access to vast experience within the ATM business that allows them to make decisions and the management of the business make use of substantial business intelligence to ensure the services we make available are in the best interests of our customers. Euronet 360 Finance Limited is regulated by the FCA and has valuable relationships with International Card Organisations and ensures compliance with the rules and regulations of these organisations and any relevant legislation. The company maintains good banking relationships in multiple countries so that the funds of the company and the interests of our customers are kept safe. The company is able to avail of trusted suppliers used elsewhere in the Group and where local suppliers are needed, avail of the expertise of the Group in choosing appropriate suppliers who will be able to service the company's needs. Directors are kept informed of supplier performance allowing them to identify potential risks to the company and mitigate those risks as necessary.

Having regard to the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment

The use of cash is widespread and careful consideration is taken when selecting sites for locating our ATMs, always taking into account the needs of the local communities. Many of the ATMs are placed within retail outlets, enhancing the fabric of those businesses and providing valuable service to their customers but with minimal impact on the surrounding environment. Where ATMs are installed into the fabric of buildings, Euronet 360 Finance consults with interested parties including in most cases with local government, taking into account the local environmental impact. We see our role as one where we partner with the site owners to enhance and strengthen their businesses as well as one where we provide a reliable and efficient service to the community. The acquiring business is instrumental in allowing that reliability and efficiency by ensuring smooth back office operations not only for the ATM networks we operate, but for those territories where we acquire transactions for non-Euronet 360 Finance networks.

Strategic report (Continued)

s172 Statement (continued)

Having regard to the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

Euronet 360 Finance Limited recognises the importance of ensuring high standards of conduct and this is a hallmark throughout the Group. The company has many initiatives to ensure standards are high, including instilling high standards of ethics amongst the employees through reinforcement and training and strict adherence to rules, regulations and legislation driven by the FCA, International Card Organisations and governments.

Having regard to the need to act fairly as between members of the company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of EFT Services Holdings BV, which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of Euronet Euronet Worldwide Inc., which is listed on Nasdaq stock market, whose board consists of directors representing all shareholders, both individual and institutional, in order to make sure that members are treated fairly. When employee share incentives are considered, there is a careful assessment by the board that there is a balance between dilution of existing shareholder value and value which new share incentive holders can derive.

Principle Risks and Uncertainties

Outlined below is a summary of what the directors believe to be the key risks and uncertainties as well as the measures in place to help mitigate against these risks with the aim of protecting the company's employees and customers and to safeguard the interests of the company and its shareholders.

Regulatory Risks: The company is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority under the Electronic Money Regulations 2011, reference 900009. The company manages compliance risk by ensuring employees are fully trained and up to date on all regulatory issues and system controls are in place to ensure compliance.

Fraud Risks: Outside the risks of fraud all companies are exposed to, the company has specific risks due to the nature of its business operations. These centre around the fraudulent use of the issuing product, the risk of funds misappropriation and the risk of false accounting. These risks are mitigated through a combination of passing liabilities to clients through contractual obligations and of careful segregation of duties, tight controls and through independent reviews. There is a policy of continuous internal and periodic independent reviews of processes and controls.

Other Risks:

There is a risk that due to advances in technology and changes in consumer behaviour, that the use of cash as a form of payment is on the decline. This would impact the company by way of a reduced number of successful cash withdrawals being made. However, we have not seen this impact our business due to our constant review of ATM deployment and consumer behaviour not moving away from the use of cash, as evidenced by our levels of transactions.

Strategic report (Continued)

Key Performance Indicators

The company monitors its performance through the use of key performance indicators.

	2023	2022
Number of ATMs	7,049	7,097
	€000	€000
Turnover	279,762	257,006
Operating profit	57,322	52,184

These key performance indicators are monitored through monthly management accounts and these are reviewed in comparison to prior periods and forecasts. Any adverse trends are identified at an early stage and investigated.

By order of the board



I W Dickinson
Director

7th Floor, North Block,
55 Baker Street,
London,
W1U 7EU

15th August 2024

Directors' report

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Dividends

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: €Nil).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

I W Dickinson
R Weller
N Fountas
M Szafirski
D Marland
D B Acosta – resigned on 17 March 2023

Political contributions

The company made no political donations nor incurred any political expenditure during the year 2023 (2022: €Nil).

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' report *(Continued)*

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities to promote the company's success for its shareholders

Directors of the company are required to promote the company's success for the benefit of its shareholders, and in so doing have regard, among other matters to:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- the interests of the company's employees;
- the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment;
- the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- the need to act fairly as between members of the company.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) Reporting

The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 came into force on 1 April 2019 and applies to financial years starting on or after 1 April 2019. The methodology used for this report is based upon the Environmental Reporting Guidelines: including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance as issued by HM Government in March 2019.

The applicable period for this report is for the calendar year 2023, in line with these financial statements. The company does not purchase electricity but is in control of assets, mainly ATMs, that use electricity purchased by 3rd parties and so the company considers emissions from these type of assets as indirect (Scope 2). The information in this section relates to UK operations only.

The company manages its environmental impact in their leased offices through responsible waste management policies, zonal lighting and sectional air conditioning which are periodically reviewed. The range of ATMs deployed are sourced from market leaders and cash filling and maintenance services are also outsourced to experienced operators. The company aims to use these 3rd party services in the most efficient way to reduce the impact on resources.

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the following statistics apply to our ATM network:

	2023	2022
Energy Usage (kWh)		
Scope 2 (indirect emissions)	499,142	418,853
Emissions (in tonnes of Co₂e)		
Scope 2 (indirect emissions)	106.0	97.7
Intensity Ratio		
Total tonnes of Co ₂ e per ATM	0.312	0.343

Directors' report *(Continued)*

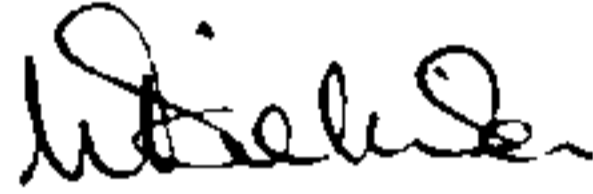
Statement as to Disclosure of Information to Auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditor is unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

On behalf of the board



I W Dickinson
Director

7th Floor, North Block,
55 Baker Street,
London,
W1U 7EU

15th August 2024



KPMG LLP
20 Station Road
Cambridge
CB1 2JD
United Kingdom

Independent auditor's report to the members of Euronet 360 Finance Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Euronet 360 Finance Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Income Statement and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate; and
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the internal audit function, and the Company's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Euronet 360 Finance Limited *(continued)*

- Reading Board minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management and directors.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account possible pressures to meet profit targets and our overall knowledge of the control environment and the industry and countries in which the Company operates, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries and the risk of bias in accounting estimates such as the lease term in determining the Right of use asset and Lease liability under IFRS 16. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because the revenue recognition process is highly automated and occurs across a high volume of low value transactions, which would require significant collusion both within the Company and with third party suppliers in order to fraudulently manipulate the revenue recognised.

We also identified a fraud risk related to the misappropriation of cash in ATM's.

In determining the audit procedures, we took into account the results of our evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of some of the Company-wide fraud risk management controls.

We also performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted to unusual accounts.
- Selecting a statistical sample of ATM's at year end and performing the following procedures for each ATM selected:
 - Obtain a confirmation from the 'Cash-in-transit' company to confirm the value of the last cash replenishment;
 - Reconcile the transactions between the last replenishment and year end cash in the ATM;
 - Agreeing a sample of transaction within the reconciliation to supporting documentation; and
 - Tested the EBO reconciliation control where the cash extracted from the ATM is compared to management expectation.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the directors (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

As the Company is regulated, our assessment of risks involved gaining an understanding of the control environment including the entity's procedures for complying with regulatory requirements.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Euronet 360 Finance Limited *(continued)*

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of Company's license to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, data protection, anti-bribery, money laundering, employment law, regulatory capital and liquidity and certain aspects of company legislation, recognising the financial and regulated nature of the Company's activities.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Euronet 360 Finance Limited *(continued)*

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 8, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Kelly Dunn (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
20 Station Road
Cambridge
CB1 2JD

Date: 15 August 2024

Income Statement and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31st December 2023

	<i>Note</i>	2023 € 000	2022 € 000
Turnover	2	279,762	257,006
Cost of sales		(176,561)	(148,844)
Gross profit		<u>103,201</u>	<u>108,162</u>
Administrative expenses	7	(45,879)	(55,978)
Operating profit		<u>57,322</u>	<u>52,184</u>
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	(15,391)	(7,112)
Other income	6	257	4
Profit before taxation		<u>42,188</u>	<u>45,076</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(28,630)	(3,965)
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>13,558</u></u>	<u><u>41,111</u></u>
Other comprehensive income			
Revaluation of investments	10	773	(3,895)
Tax on revaluation of investment	15	(182)	740
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		<u>591</u>	<u>(3,155)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>14,149</u></u>	<u><u>37,956</u></u>

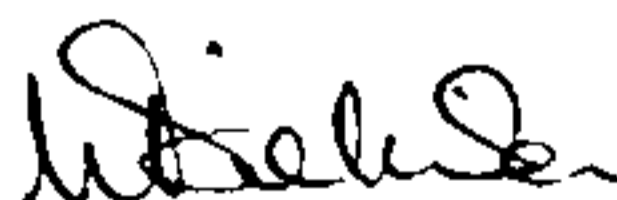
All activities are driven from continuing operations in both the current and prior years.

The notes on pages 18 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet
at 31st December 2023

	<i>Note</i>	2023	2023	2022	2022
		€ 000	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		294		314
Investments	10		4,364		3,591
Tangible assets	11		<u>91,609</u>		<u>107,665</u>
			96,267		111,570
Current assets					
Cash in ATMs	12	222,898		223,186	
Debtors	13	139,579		115,925	
Cash at bank and in hand		64,579		39,923	
Deferred tax asset	15	2,775		21,967	
			<u>429,831</u>		<u>401,001</u>
Creditors: due in less than one year					
Amounts falling due within one year	14	(370,981)		(373,160)	
Lease liabilities	17	(6,192)		(6,137)	
Net current assets			<u>52,658</u>		<u>21,704</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			148,925		133,274
Creditors: due in more than one year					
Deferred tax liability	15	(1,080)		(898)	
Lease liabilities	17	(7,705)		(9,114)	
			<u>(8,785)</u>		<u>(10,012)</u>
Provisions	16	(7,447)		(7,356)	
Net assets			<u>132,693</u>		<u>115,906</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		2,192		2,192
Share premium	18		6,028		6,028
Share based payment reserve	18		12,406		9,768
Fair value reserve	18		(978)		(1,569)
Retained earnings	18		113,045		99,487
Shareholders' funds	22		<u>132,693</u>		<u>115,906</u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 15th August 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:



I W Dickinson
Director

Company registered number: 06928422

The notes on pages 18 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31st December 2023

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Share based payment reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total Equity
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
At 1 January 2022	2,192	6,028	7,062	1,586	58,376	75,244
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	41,111	41,111
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(3,155)	-	(3,155)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	(3,155)	41,111	37,956
Share-based payment transactions	-	-	2,706	-	-	2,706
Balance at 1 January 2023	2,192	6,028	9,768	(1,569)	99,487	115,906
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	13,558	13,558
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	591	-	591
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	591	13,558	14,149
Share-based payment transactions	-	-	2,638	-	-	2,638
Balance at 31 December 2023	2,192	6,028	12,406	(978)	113,045	132,693

The notes on pages 18 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Euronet 360 Finance Limited (the “company”) is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales. The registered number is 06928422 and the registered address is 7th Floor, North Block, 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* (“FRS 101”).

The functional currency of the company is Euros and the presentation currency of these financial statements is Euros. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest €1,000.

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of UK-adopted International Accounting Standards but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The company’s ultimate parent undertaking, Euronet Worldwide, Inc. includes the company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Euronet Worldwide Inc. are available to the public and may be obtained from www.euronetworldwide.com and on www.sec.gov (EEFT).

In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for tangible fixed assets and intangible assets;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel; and
- Disclosures of transactions with a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the company.

As the consolidated financial statements of Euronet Worldwide, Inc. include the equivalent disclosures, the company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- IFRS 2 *Share Based Payments* in respect of group settled share based payments;
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instrument Disclosures*.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in Note 23.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.1 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for investments which are stated at fair value.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company has net assets of €133m as at 31 December 2023, and there was a pre-tax profit for the year then ended of €42m, turnover has increased during 2023 as global travel started to approach pre-pandemic levels. Performance for 2024 is expected to improve due to a continued effort to invest in our current network and both enter into and expand our presence in new territories. Our existing fleets are always reviewed for optimisation based on their performance.

After reviewing the forecast for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements and other medium term plans, the directors, at the time of approving the financial statements, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, have a reasonable expectation that the company will have sufficient funds, through funding from its ultimate parent company, Euronet Worldwide, Inc., to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period

Those forecasts are dependent on Euronet Worldwide, Inc. not seeking repayment of the borrowing currently due to the Group, which at 31 December 2023 amounted to €274m (Note 20), and providing additional financial support during the period. Euronet Worldwide, Inc. has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company. Euronet Worldwide, Inc is not seeking repayment of this amount due to the Group, for the period covered by the forecasts. As with any company placing reliance on other Group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and consequently have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.3 Non-derivative financial instruments

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Non-derivative financial instruments (continued)

Investments in debt and equity securities

Investments held by the company are classified as being FVOCI and are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss being recognised directly in equity (in the fair value reserve), except for impairment losses and, in the case of monetary items such as debt securities, foreign exchange gains and losses. When these investments are derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised directly in equity is recognised in profit or loss. Where these investments are interest-bearing, interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss.

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Plant and Equipment 7 years
- ATM hardware 7 years
- Fixtures and Fittings 3 years
- Computer equipment 3 years

Depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets

Licences and memberships

The amount capitalized as intangible fixed assets relate to membership fees and licenses to card organisations in order to be able to issue and acquire using their brand and systems. These are one-off entrance type fees with enduring benefit over several years

Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless such lives are indefinite. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Licences and memberships 5 years

1.6 Cash in ATMs

Due to the nature of the services provided, Euronet 360 Finance Limited holds stocks of cash for use at ATMs. As at 31 December 2023 the value of the cash held for such purposes was €223m.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Impairment excluding deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. The impairment model in IFRS 9 also applies to lease receivables, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under IAS 39.

The financial assets at amortized cost consist of trade and other debtors and cash and cash equivalents under IFRS 9. There was no allowance for impairment made in 2023 as the amount was not considered to be material (2022: €nil).

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.8 Leases

At inception of a contract, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The company has the right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the company has the right to direct the use to the asset if either:
 - the company has the right to operate the asset
 - the company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Leases (continued)

Leases commencing on or after 1 January 2019

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the company's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 January 2019 (see note 17).

Right-of-use assets are measured on a lease by lease basis at their carrying amount, discounted using the company's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-to-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-to-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise of payments of a fixed nature but excludes those that are variable.

The company presents right-of-use assets in 'tangible assets' and lease liabilities in 'creditors' in the Balance Sheet.

Real estate leases

The company leases land and buildings for its office space and locations for some of its ATM deployments. The leases of office space can run for periods up to 10 years and leases of space for ATM deployments for typically between three and seven years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period after the end of the contract term.

Other leases

The company lease vehicles and equipment, with lease terms of typically three or four years. As at 31 December 2023, the company estimates that the expected amount payable under vehicle leases to be €578k (2022: €93k).

Reassessment of leases made from 2020 to 2023

IFRS 16 requires a judgement regarding the lease term with the lease term being recognised as within the range between the non-cancellable period and the enforceable period. From 2020 to 2023, the Company re-evaluated its business and economic activities which resulted in a significant proportion of ATM leases being modified through termination or amendments and this has been considered as a triggering event to reassess the termination options in the ATM portfolio. The Company considered the contractual / market and asset specific indicators stipulated in IFRS 16 for assessing the lease term in reaching the conclusion that the lease term should be set as the non-cancellable period and that the Company is no longer reasonably certain not to exercise an option to terminate a lease early. This affected those leases that contained short non-cancellable periods and although both the re-calculated Right of Use asset and the lease liability are circa €1.2m each, the Directors are satisfied that these amounts are not material when netted off and even in their own right do not materially affect the Financial Statements. The relevant leases have therefore been removed from the balance sheet as at 31st December 2023 but reassessment of these leases will be made annually to ensure the conclusion reached is still valid in future years. For leases in existence on 1 January 2020, when the short-term lease exemption was applied the total value of the lease asset and liability was €7.2m if the leases term was not determined to be the cancellable period.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Leases (continued)

For any leases entered into after 1 January 2020, management have taken the short-term lease exemption where they deem the lease term to be equal to the cancellable period. The value of these leases amounts to €60m (2022: €60m) as per Note 17. Judgements made by the directors in determining the lease term for these leases is disclosed within Note 23.

1.9 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the income statement in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Share-based payment transactions

Share-based payment arrangements in which the company receives goods or services as consideration for equity instruments of the ultimate parent, Euronet Worldwide Inc., are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions, regardless of how the equity instruments are obtained by the company.

The grant date fair value of share-based payments awards granted to employees is recognised as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards. The fair value of the awards granted is measured using an option valuation model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the awards were granted. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

The equity impact of share-based payments shall be recorded in the Capital Reserve. This is a distributable reserve which, as desired by the management of the company, may be converted and transferred into Retained Earnings.

1.10 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

1.11 Turnover

Turnover, after excluding value added tax, represents the provision of services by the company in the normal course of business.

To determine whether to recognise turnover, the company follows a 5-step process:

- Identifying the contract with a customer
- Identifying the performance obligations
- Determining the transaction price
- Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
- Recognising turnover when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Turnover (continued)

The total transaction price is estimated as the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for providing services to the customer, excluding sales taxes. There is no variable consideration. The total transaction price is allocated based on the single performance obligation being provided under each of these services.

Turnover is recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied once the service has been provided to the customer. For acquiring services and settlement services, these performance obligations are satisfied and turnover recognised at a point in time, upon completion of the ATM transaction by the end customer.

1.12 Expenses

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar expenses include bank and loan interest payable. Other interest receivable and similar income includes interest receivable on funds invested.

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

1.13 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Notes (continued)

2 Turnover

Major Products / Service Lines	2023 €000	2022 €000
ATM & Acquiring Services	258,355	216,472
Settlement Services to Group	18,044	40,251
Other	3,363	283
Total	<u>279,762</u>	<u>257,006</u>

Primary Geographical Markets	2023 €000	2022 €000
United Kingdom	21,425	7,336
Europe	257,407	249,670
Rest of the World	930	-
Total	<u>279,762</u>	<u>257,006</u>

All turnover is delivered at a point in time.

The company does not have any contract assets or liabilities within the scope of IFRS15.

3 Staff costs and staff numbers

	2023 €000	2022 €000
Wages & Salaries	16,539	12,553
Social Security Costs	1,394	2,048
Other Pension Costs	585	35
Share Based Payment Charge	2,638	2,706
	<u>21,156</u>	<u>17,342</u>

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	2023	2022
Administration, operations and sales	181	173

Notes (continued)

4 Directors' remuneration

	2023	2022
	€000	€000
Directors' remuneration	1,640	1,300
Amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes	41	174
Director's pension contributions to money purchase schemes	3	2
Total	1,684	1,476

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

	2023	2022
Money purchase schemes	1	2

Information regarding the highest paid director for the year:

	2023	2022
	€000	€000
Aggregate of remuneration and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes	1,399	1,053
Pension contributions to money purchase schemes	-	-
Total	1,399	1,053

The highest paid director also received vesting RSUs with a gain of €25,140 (2022: €329,687).

Certain directors who served during the year are also directors of the ultimate parent company or a fellow subsidiary company and are remunerated by those companies. Although they do receive remuneration from those companies in respect of the services to various group companies, their involvement in the day to day running of Euronet 360 Finance Limited is minimal due to its size within the group. Therefore, if the proportion of their remuneration were to be disclosed in these financial statements it would be €nil (2022: €nil).

Notes (continued)

5 Interest payable and similar expense

	2023	2022
	€000	€000
Bank Interest	-	4
Interest on Loans from Group Entities	14,604	6,090
Lease Finance Costs	787	1,018
Total	<u>15,391</u>	<u>7,112</u>

6 Other income

	2023	2022
	€000	€000
Dividend Income	257	4
Total	<u>257</u>	<u>4</u>

7 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Included in profit/loss are the following:

	2023	2022
	€000	€000
Depreciation - owned assets	25,220	24,395
Depreciation - leased assets	6,398	7,842
Amortisation of intangible assets	134	221
Loss of disposals of Right of Use assets and lease liabilities	3,517	7,828
Loss on Disposals of Fixed Assets	189	109
Impairment losses	2,840	-
Legal fee reimbursement - litigation	(7,949)	-
Foreign Exchange Differences	(2,045)	3,720
Operating Lease Rental	<u>60,467</u>	<u>60,205</u>

Auditor's remuneration:

	2023	2022
	€000	€000
Auditor's Remuneration		
Audit of these Financial Statements	229	211

Notes (continued)

8 Tax on profit

Analysis of tax charge/(credit)

	2023 €000	2022 €000
UK corporation tax		
Current tax on income for the year	4,839	5,129
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(32)	(842)
Foreign tax		
Current tax on income for the year	4,631	4,307
Total current tax	<u>9,438</u>	<u>8,594</u>
Deferred tax (see note 15)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	19,192	(1,143)
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	-	(2,577)
Effect of changes in tax rate	-	(909)
Total deferred tax	<u>19,192</u>	<u>(4,629)</u>
Tax on profit	<u>28,630</u>	<u>3,965</u>

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2022: lower) than the standard rate of incorporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2023 €000	2022 €000
Profit before taxation for the year	<u>42,188</u>	<u>45,076</u>
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 23.52% (2022: 19%)	9,923	8,564
Effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	110	40
Income not taxable (tax exempt revenues)	(60)	(1)
Difference between UK corporation tax and deferred tax rate	-	129
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of previous period - deferred tax	-	(2,577)
Deferred tax unrecognised	18,289	-
Adjustment for prior periods	(32)	(842)
Impact of overseas tax rate	(32)	(992)
Uncertain tax position	-	(405)
Other	432	49
Tax charge	<u>28,630</u>	<u>3,965</u>

Changes in corporation tax rates

In the 3 March 2021 Budget, it was announced that the UK tax rate will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. This will have a consequential effect on the company's future tax charge.

A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of losses (2022: €nil) on the basis it is not considered probable that there will be future taxable profits against which these losses will be utilised.

Certain deferred tax has been unrecognised as the benefit is not expected to be recovered in future periods due to the 2024 transfers of the branches set out in note 24.

Notes *(continued)*

9 Intangible assets

	2023
	Licences and memberships
Cost	€000
At 1 January 2023	2,280
Additions	122
Disposals	(13)
At 31 December 2023	<u>2,389</u>
 Amortisation	
At 1 January 2023	1,966
Charge for the year	134
Disposals	(5)
At 31 December 2023	<u>2,095</u>
 Net Book Value	
At 31 December 2023	294
At 31 December 2022	314

Notes (continued)

10 Investments

	2023
	€000
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	3,591
Revaluation	773
At 31 December 2023	4,364
 Provisions	
At 1 January 2023	-
At 31 December 2023	-
 Net Book Value	
At 31 December 2023	4,364
At 31 December 2022	3,591

Visa Europe Limited is a private membership entity that is an exclusive licensee of Visa Inc.'s trademarks and Technology in the European region. Entities wishing to gain access to the Visa operating systems, products and services must become a member of Visa Europe Limited. In 2011 Euronet 360 Finance Limited was approved for direct membership with Visa Europe Limited. As a member of Visa Europe, Euronet 360 Finance Limited were entitled to one redeemable ordinary share of €10 in the capital of Visa Europe.

On 2 November 2015, Visa Inc. and Visa Europe Limited entered into a Transaction Agreement, in which Visa, Inc. agreed to purchase 100% of the share capital of Visa Europe Limited. Under the terms of the transaction, Visa Inc. acquired Visa Europe Limited for a combination of cash and shares in Visa Inc. The transaction was closed in June 2016.

Upon the close of the transaction, Euronet 360 Finance Limited received €10.584m in cash and 7,588 shares of Series B Convertible Participating Preferred Stock in Visa Inc. Series B Convertible Participating Preferred Stock in Visa Inc were valued at €5.700m at the transaction date. At the end of 2023, the investment in Series B Convertible Participating Preferred Stock has been re-measured at fair value of €4.364m, (2022: €3.591m), resulting in a revaluation gain of €0.8m which has been booked in the fair value reserve, gross of any deferred tax.

Notes (continued)

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & Equipment	Right of Use Asset	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Total
Cost	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
At 1 January 2023	193,378	28,455	2,585	857	225,275
Additions	15,391	8,236	38	139	23,804
Disposals	(3,382)	(9,025)	(44)	(28)	(12,479)
At 31 December 2023	205,387	27,666	2,579	968	236,600
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2023	102,911	12,879	986	834	117,610
Charge for the year	24,868	6,398	280	72	31,618
Impairment losses	2,840	-	-	-	2,840
Disposals	(1,497)	(5,508)	(43)	(29)	(7,077)
At 31 December 2023	129,122	13,769	1,223	877	144,991
Net Book Value					
At 31 December 2023	76,265	13,897	1,356	91	91,609
At 31 December 2022	90,467	15,576	1,599	23	107,665

During the assessment of the fixed assets on the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, management identified several classes of asset requiring impairment. This related to old ATMs which were mostly held in stock, but with little or no residual value. Therefore, these ATMs were impaired fully or to their residual value for parts or scrap.

At each balance sheet date, tangible fixed assets are assessed for impairment. The Company undertakes a comprehensive review by ATM Asset ID which resulted in an impairment loss of €2.84m was recognised immediately in profit or loss.

12 Cash in ATMs

	2023	2022
	€000	€000
Cash in ATMs	222,898	223,186
Total	222,898	223,186

13 Debtors

	2023	2022
	€000	€000
Amounts falling due within one Year		
Trade Debtors	105,933	81,614
Amounts owed by Group Undertakings	16,824	20,101
Corporation Tax	1,105	4,029
Other Debtors	1,752	579
Prepayments	14,001	9,588
Operating License Bonds	4	14
Total	139,619	115,925

Trade debtors are stated gross, inclusive of refunds due from the card organisations in relation to the ATM acquiring business. As net balances are settled, the balance does include the true value of the trade debtors, but also a balance that may be otherwise described as 'Cash In Transit'. As an element of risk exists within the full balance for the company and the settlement is inextricably linked, the gross balance is stated. Amounts owed by group undertakings are made up of services or goods provided which are interest free and payable subject to short term credit terms and card organisation funds settlement payable within days of receipt.

Notes (continued)

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	€000	€000
Trade Creditors	9,227	12,938
Amounts owed to Group Undertakings	340,187	338,469
Social Security and Other Taxes	3,480	1,651
Accruals	16,228	15,631
Other Creditors	1,860	4,471
Total	370,982	373,160

Amounts owed to group undertakings are made up of services or goods provided which are payable subject to short term credit terms and loans which are repayable on demand and attract interest at a rate of 1.5% plus the greater of the EUR LIBOR rate and 0%.

15 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Tangible fixed assets	776	(4,825)	-	-	776	(4,825)
Share-based payments	(1,561)	(1,600)	-	-	(1,561)	(1,600)
Losses	(1,990)	(15,542)	-	-	(1,990)	(15,542)
VISA shares	-	-	1,080	898	1,080	898
Net tax (assets) / liabilities	(2,775)	(21,967)	1,080	898	(1,695)	(21,069)

	1 January 2023	Prior Year Adjustment	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Recognised in income	Rate Change	31 Dec 2023
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Tangible fixed assets	(4,825)	-	-	5,601	-	776
Share-based payments	(1,600)	-	-	39	-	(1,561)
Losses	(15,542)	-	-	13,552	-	(1,990)
VISA shares	898	-	182	-	-	1,080
	(21,069)	-	182	19,192	-	(1,695)

Notes (continued)

15 Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

Deferred tax has been charged as follows:

	This Year €000	Prior Years €000	Total €000
Recognised in the income statement	19,192	(20,001)	(809)
Recognised in other comprehensive income	182	(1,028)	(846)
	<u>19,374</u>	<u>(21,029)</u>	<u>(1,655)</u>

16 Provision for liabilities

	Dilapidations €000	Total €000
At 1 January 2023	7,356	7,356
Additions during the year	1,009	1,009
Utilised during the year	(918)	(918)
At 31 December 2023	<u>7,447</u>	<u>7,447</u>

The provision for dilapidations is in respect of ATM reinstatement costs expected to be incurred at the end of the lease term. The provision is expected to be utilised within the next 7 years.

17 Leases

Right-of-use assets

	Property €000	Vehicles €000	Total €000
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	25,768	2,687	28,455
Additions	7,529	707	8,236
Disposals	(8,609)	(416)	(9,025)
At 31 December 2023	<u>24,688</u>	<u>2,978</u>	<u>27,666</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2023	12,563	316	12,879
Charge for the year	6,252	146	6,398
Disposals	(5,146)	(362)	(5,508)
At 31 December 2023	<u>13,669</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>13,769</u>
Net Book Value			
At 31 December 2023	11,019	2,878	13,897
At 31 December 2022	13,205	2,371	15,576

Lease Liabilities

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows

	2023	2022
Less than one year	5,706	6,149
Between two and five years	7,756	8,985
More than five years	97	63
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 December	<u>13,559</u>	<u>15,197</u>

Notes (continued)

17 Leases (continued)

Amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet

	2023	2022
Current	6,192	6,137
Non Current	7,705	9,114
Total lease liabilities at 31 December	13,897	15,251

Due to fluctuations across the World's economy during the years in which the Covid-19 pandemic impacted international markets, some of the discounting factors used in determining long term values of liabilities became negative. Therefore the undiscounted liability stated is marginally lower than the discounted value. Notes (continued)

Amounts recognised in Profit and Loss

	2023	2022
Interest expense on lease liabilities	787	1,018
Expenses relating to short-term and variable leases	60,467	60,205
Total lease expense	61,254	61,223

When measuring the lease liabilities for leases that were classified as operating leases, the company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at 1 January 2019. The weighted-average rate applied upon transition and for subsequent additions is 1.328%.

18 Capital and reserves

Called up share capital

Number	Class	Nominal Value	2023	2022
1,862,695	Ordinary	£1.00	2,192	2,192

Ordinary shares carry full and equal rights to participate in voting in all circumstance, in dividends and in capital distributions, whether on a winding up or otherwise. The shares are not redeemable.

Reserves

	Called Up Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Share Premium	Share based Payment Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Total
As at 1 January 2023	2,192	99,487	6,028	9,768	(1,569)	115,906
Profit for the financial year	-	13,558	-	-	-	13,558
Share-based payment transactions	-	-	-	2,638	-	2,638
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	591	591
As at 31 December 2023	2,192	113,045	6,028	12,406	(978)	132,693

The ultimate parent company, Euronet Worldwide Inc, has reserved shares of common stock for issuance as stock options. Options are awarded as non qualified stock options, restricted stock units or performance stock units.

Options granted under non qualified stock options expire ten years from the date of grant or upon termination of the optionee's employment. Restricted stock units which are unsettled are forfeited upon termination of the optionee's employment. Performance stock units are also restricted stock option but vesting is dependant on certain performance criteria and any unsettled units are forfeited upon termination of the optionee's employment. All options vest or are available for exercise over periods ranging from 1 to 5 years are all are equity settled.

Notes (continued)

18 Capital and reserves (continued)

The weighted average remaining contractual life of all non qualified stock options is 2,335 days (2022: 3,891 days).

The weighted average remaining contractual life of all restricted stock units including performance stock units is 3,244 days (2022: 9,124 days).

19 Pension commitments

The pension cost charge represents contributions paid by the company to the defined contribution pension scheme and amounted to €585k (2022: €35k).

20 Related parties

During the period the Company entered into transactions, in the normal course of business, with other related parties.

	Debtors outstanding		Creditors outstanding	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Immediate and ultimate parent	332	1,440	273,725	272,046
Other related parties	16,492	18,661	66,462	66,423
	<u>16,824</u>	<u>20,101</u>	<u>340,187</u>	<u>338,469</u>

Transactions between related parties are made at normal market prices. Outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free and cash settlement is expected within normal business terms. During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company has made no provision for doubtful debts relating to amounts owed by related parties (2022: €nil).

The company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions permitted by FRS101 Reduced Disclosure Framework in relation to the requirements in IAS24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more wholly owned members of the group.

During the period, the company's transactions with related parties regarding its immediate and ultimate parent companies amounted to turnover of €nil, expenses of €nil and interest of €14,604k.

During the period, the company's transactions with related parties regarding other related parties amounted to turnover of €9,832k, expenses of €15,682k and interest of €nil.

21 Ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of EFT Services Holding BV which is a subsidiary undertaking of Euronet Worldwide, Inc, the ultimate parent company trading on NASDAQ. There is no ultimate controlling party.

The ultimate parent company of Euronet 360 Finance Limited is Euronet Worldwide Inc (a company incorporated in the United States) by virtue of its 100% shareholding in EFT Services Holding BV (a company incorporated in the Netherlands) which in turn owns 100% of the share capital of Euronet 360 Finance Limited.

Euronet Worldwide Inc includes the company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements for Euronet Worldwide Inc are publicly available from www.euronetworldwide.com and www.sec.gov (EEFT).

Notes (continued)

22 Reconciliation of movements in Shareholders' funds

	2023	2022
Profit for the financial year	13,558	41,111
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	591	(3,155)
Share-based payment transactions	2,638	2,706
Net additions to shareholders' funds	16,787	40,662
Opening shareholders' funds	115,906	75,244
Closing shareholders' funds	132,693	115,906

23 Accounting estimates and judgements

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

Fees for providing settlement services

The company has a number of contractual relationships with International Card Organisations whereby it provides transaction settlement services relating to cash withdrawals at ATMs owned by other group companies in return for transaction fees and other revenue. There is judgement involved in determining whether the transaction fees and other revenue associated with these contractual relationships should be recognised on a gross basis as a principal or net basis as an agent. The directors considered the requirements in IFRS 15 to determine whether it was acting as principal or agent in these relationships, noting in particular that other group companies bear the credit risk and substantial responsibility for delivering the cash withdrawal services to ATM users in the form of having the cash and ATMs available. As a result the directors determined that it is appropriate to present these revenues on a net basis as an agent, being the company's percentage share of the transaction fees and other revenue collected from International Card Organisations rather than presenting the gross fees received from the International Card Organisations as revenue and an associated cost in respect of the services provided by other group companies.

Treatment of leases under IFRS16

The company has a large number of contractual relationships with Partners which provide for an ATM to be deployed at sites occupied by these Partners. The terms of these contracts vary in nature and classification of many of them under IFRS16 requires judgement. A majority of the contracts include clauses that allow for termination in the short term which has previously been judged that we were reasonably certain not to exercise. It was based on this that a significant number of the leases were considered in scope for IFRS16. Upon a reassessment, as detailed in note 1.8, it was concluded that the lease term should be set as the non-cancellable period and that the company is no longer reasonably certain not to exercise an option to terminate a lease early. This affects a majority of the leases previously in scope for IFRS16 as their non-cancellable period range from 30 to 90 days. The reassessed values of the Right of Use asset and the lease liability were deemed not material to the Financial Statements and so all such leases were removed altogether from the lease valuations from 2020 to 2023. Reassessment of these leases will be made annually to ensure the conclusion reached is still valid in future years.

During 2023, the company have reassessed the lease term on these leases, and new leases entered during the year, and have concluded that they are not reasonably certain not to exercise the termination clauses in the leases. As such, the lease term for these leases has been set at the cancellable period, which is less than 12 months, and hence these leases are accounted for as operating leases rather than as IFRS 16 lease liabilities on the balance sheet.

Notes *(continued)*

24 Subsequent events

Subsequent to the year end, the company transferred all activities of Euronet 360 Finance Limited, Sucursal en Espana (its Branch in Spain) to Euronet Services Iberia, S.L., a newly incorporated and 100% owned subsidiary of the company. The consideration for the contribution and transfer of the activities was €30m and was settled through the issue of 97,000 shares by Euronet Services Iberia, S.L. to the company.

Subsequent to the year end, the company transferred all activities of Euronet 360 Finance Limited's branch in Italy to Euronet Services Italia, S.R.L., a newly incorporated and 100% owned subsidiary of the company. The consideration for the contribution and transfer of the activities was €21m and was settled through the issue of 100,000 shares by Euronet Services Italia, S.R.L. to the company.